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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Mendès-France proposed EDC curbs; 3 Gaullists quit French Cabinet in opposition to EDC.

U.S. ordered 4 of its 6 divisions in South Korea to leave.

Red Chinese Premier called for "liberation" of Formosa.

U.S. & 7 Allies scheduled Baguio meeting on S.E. Asia defense.

Agreement signed on exchange of Indo-China PWs; U.S. Navy began evacuating refugees.

Soviet MVD agent Rastvorov received asylum in U.S.

Died: Ex-Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

United States

Congress voted to outlaw Communist Party after compromise to end Admin. objections.

Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Mitchell implied Pres. Eisenhower favored friend in Dixon-Yates contract.

Action completed on farm & atomic energy bills, higher national debt; tax revision bill signed.

Hoover Jr. replaced Walter Bedell Smith as State Undersecy.

Ex-Rep. Chadwick (R., Pa.) appointed subcommittee counsel for McCarthy hearings.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPEAN ARMY

Mendes Urges EDC Changes

Allies Score French Plan

French Premier Pierre Mendès-France submitted to the European Defense Community nations Aug. 14 a protocol calling for drastic revision of the EDC treaty. He thought the changes would make it possible to persuade the French Natl. Assembly to ratify the EDC pact.[1] Chief effect of his protocol would be to give EDC members more national authority at the expense of the organization's supranational character.

Mendès-France's proposals were attacked immediately both by members of his own Govt. & by representatives of the other EDC signatories. He began closed sessions in Brussels Aug. 19 with foreign ministers of the other EDC nations—Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg & West Germany —in an effort to work out some acceptable settlement.[2] He held that if the other foreign ministers accepted his proposals, the EDC treaty could take effect without waiting for the national parliaments to ratify them.

3 Gaullists Quit Cabinet

The French Cabinet voted approval of Mendès-France's EDC proposals Aug. 14, but 3 Gaullist Cabinet members resigned immediately afterward in opposition to acceptance of EDC in any form. The text of the protocol was then sent to representatives of the EDC nations in Paris.

The Cabinet ministers who resigned, all Social Republican (Gaullist) Party members, were: Gen. Pierre-Joseph Koenig, Defense Minister, Public Works Min. Jacques Chaban-Delmas & Reconstruction Min. Maurice Le-Maire. 3 non-Gaullist Cabinet members doubled up in their assignments temporarily to replace them. Veterans Affairs Min. Emanuel Temple (Independent Repub.) was named Defense Minister; Labor Min. Eugene Claudius-Petit (Dem. & Social Union) became Reconstruction Minister, and Industry & Commerce Min. Maurice Bourges-Maunoury assumed the Public Works post. (3 remaining Gaullists withheld resignations.)[3]

EDC Revision Proposals

Key changes in the EDC treaty recommended in Mendès-France's protocol (according to unofficial sources):

- The treaty would not be a 50-yr. pact but would continue indefinitely. However: (a) after 20 years, any nation would be allowed to quit on one year's notice, and (b) the treaty would end automatically if the North Atlantic Treaty Org. were dissolved, if U.S. or British forces quit Europe or if Germany were reunited.
- For an 8-yr. transitional period, any nation could veto EDC decisions against its vital interests.
- Troops of different nationalities would be integrated only in forward strategic zones—presumably only in Germany. This would prevent stationing German troops in France.
- EDC regulations concerning recruiting, discipline & other military matters would not take force during an indefinite "initial period." This "initial period" could be ended only by unanimous vote of a prospective EDC Council of Ministers — and France therefore would have a veto.
- The 18-month limit on continuation of national military organizations would be extended indefinitely.
- States having armies before the EDC treaty took effect would retain control of appointment, promotion & dismissal of officers in units they contributed to the European Army. As a result, only West Germany would not have such authority.
- Attempts to federalize Europe would not be made by the EDC Assembly (as provided in the treaty) but by heads of states, including Britain.
- A provision barring the EDC from spending in any country more than 115% of that country's contribution to the EDC budget would not apply to heavy military equipment. (France expected to supply a large proportion of the EDC's heavy equipment.)
- No member of the European Coal & Steel Community's High Authority could become an EDC commissariat member until 5 years after he quit the High Authority. (This was directed against France's Jean Monnet, High Authority chairman.)[4]

Mendès-France attached to his protocol text a resolution proposed for adoption by the foreign ministers of the EDC nations. It stated that: (a) their intentions were peaceful, (b) the proposed military realignment would promote "peaceful co-existence" in Europe and (c) they would seek disarmament with safeguards.

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French Fear Rearmed Germany

Ex-French Pres. Vincent Auriol warned in *France Soir* Aug. 12 against arming Germans: "I do not believe that peace can be organized if a Germany . . . menaced inside by the Nazis and ardently working toward its political unity & territorial integrity, is rearmed."

Ex-French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman warned in *Le Figaro* Aug. 18: Premier Mendes-France's EDC proposals, by weakening European military integration, "will thereby increase German military sovereignty." Within 10 years Germany might "possess armed units that she might be able to dispose freely and could increase" without limit.

★ ★ ★

Mendes' Protocol Opposed

Official U.S. opposition to Mendès-France's EDC proposals was announced by U.S. State Dept. press officer Henry Suydam in Washington Aug. 16. "The French Govt. is officially aware of our views concerning the importance of maintaining the supranational & nondiscriminatory character of the treaty," he said.

Suydam denied a report by Dana Adams Schmidt in the *N.Y. Times* Aug. 16 that, according to "some State Dept. officials," the U. S. would support Mendès-France's plan.

1—see p. 245C3 2—see p. 266B3 3—see p. 205D2 4—see Vol. XIII, p. 361E3 (Consult Index Sections of this & previous volumes for other background material on persons & subjects mentioned in News Digests)

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A Netherlands Forgn. Ministry spokesman announced in The Hague Aug. 16 that his Govt. was in complete opposition to Mendes-France's proposals, that they would "hollow out the supranational elements." He said they would need Parliamentary ratification.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer told members of his coalition Govt. in Bonn Aug. 17 that most of Mendès-France's proposals were unacceptable to West Germany.

U. S. Planes to Defend Dutch

An agreement to station a U.S. fighter-plane squadron at the Soesterberg airbase in the Netherlands was signed in The Hague Aug. 13. A U. S. State Dept. announcement Aug. 14 said that the agreement, to take effect on ratification by the Netherlands Parliament, was for Dutch defense & to further NATO & U. S. foreign policy objectives.[1]

FAR EAST

Chou Urges Formosa Capture

Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai urged "liberation" of Formosa as an "exercise of China's sovereignty" and warned the U. S. Aug. 11 that interference in such an attempt would be aggression against Red China's "territorial intergrity."

In a foreign policy report indorsed by the Govt. Council, Chou said capture of Formosa was "China's own internal affair"; treaties between the U. S. & the "traitorous Chiang Kai-shek group" were illegal and "foreign aggressors" who "dare to prevent the Chinese people from liberating" Formosa face "grave consequences."[2]

Chou's report attacked the U. S. as the only major threat to world peace. He said his Govt. had 4 major foreign policy tasks: (1) implementation of the Indo-China peace & settlement of the Korean issues, (2) Formosa's "liberation," (3) "peaceful cooperation" with other nations & (4) "establishment of collective peace in Asia."

'Ike' Says Fleet Bars Attack

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Aug. 17 that the Reds would have to run over the U.S. 7th Fleet if they tried to invade Formosa. He cited orders (dating from the Truman Admin.) instructing the 7th Fleet to protect Formosa from attack.[3]

Nationalist Premier O. K. Yui said Aug. 14 that Chou's threats were inspired by fear of a Nationalist invasion of the Chinese mainland. The Nationalist Chinatone news agency in Taipeh reported Aug. 14 that the Reds had mobilized about 100,000 soldiers & 12,000 paratroops as the first contingent of a "Formosa liberation army."[4]

British Laborites in China

8 leading British Laborites, headed by ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee, were welcomed to Peiping Aug. 14 by Communist Chinese Govt. officials. They were luncheon guests of Premier Chou Aug. 15 and were honored again at a state banquet Aug. 16. Among toasts to Anglo-Chinese friendship: one by Chou to Queen Elizabeth II.

The Britons were entertained by the Indian Embassy Aug. 17 and later that day, with Chou, were guests of Indonesian Amb.-to-Peiping Arnold Mononuto at a dinner celebrating Indonesian Independence Day.

The Laborites' visit to Red China was approved Aug. 13 by delegates to the annual conference of the British Confed. of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions, representing 3 million British workers in 39 unions.[5]

(U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said in Melbourne Aug. 12: the West should try for "some kind of settlement" with Communist China; "recognition of the Peiping regime would follow.")[6]

4 U. S. Divisions to Quit Korea

The U. S. Defense Dept. announced Aug. 18 that 4 of its 6 divisions in South Korea would be withdrawn "within the next several months" and deployed to "other areas where it is believed they will better serve [U. S.] strategic interests."

A resolution opposing the withdrawal was adopted by the South Korean Natl. Assembly Aug. 18 before the U. S. made its official announcement. The resolution urged the U. S. to replace troops already removed from Korea to give the ROK Govt. adequate strength "to drive the Communists from Korean soil."

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee had opposed the withdrawal when told of it on his visit to Washington.[7]

The Defense Dept. said that the withdrawal was in "further implementation" of a policy announced by Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 26, 1953, when he revealed that 2 divisions were to leave Korea.[8] It was reported that the U. S. planned to help form 4 to 6 new ROK divisions to offset at least partly the effect of the U. S. withdrawal.

Reds Asked About 2,840 PWs

The UN Command demanded at a Military Armistice Comm. meeting in Munsan, Korea Aug. 17 that the Communists give a "satisfactory" accounting for 526 U. S., 2,264 South Korean & 50 other UN Command soldiers not returned in the prisoner-of-war exchange. Rear Adm. T. B. Brittain, senior UN delegate, made the demand at a meeting called by the UN Command. The senior Communist delegate, North Korean Lt. Gen. Lee Sang Cho, denounced the list as "fabricated" and left the conference building without taking it. He insisted that "all persons have been repatriated in accordance with the armistice agreement."[9]

(The ROK Natl. Assembly Aug. 16 unanimously called on the UN Command to dissolve the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. because "its Communist members [Poland & Czechoslovakia] are collaborating with the Reds who are trying to attack us again.")[10]

8 Nations Set SE Asia Talks

The U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Pakistan & the Philippines announced Aug. 14 that their foreign ministers would meet Sept. 6 in Baguio, Philippine summer capital, to plan a Southeast Asian defense alliance.

The 8 governments said they agreed on the need for a "collective security arrangement," in accordance with UN principles, "to strengthen the fabric of peace" in Southeast Asia & the Southwest Pacific.

British opposition to inclusion of Nationalist China was revealed Aug. 16 in a Foreign Office opinion that "the definition of Southeast Asia & the Southwest Pacific does not embrace Formosa."

Australian Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies pledged "arms, men & munitions" to the projected alliance Aug. 5. He told the Canberra House of Representatives that the Indo-Chinese situation made Australia's security problem more acute.

Indonesian Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo told his Parliament Aug. 15: he rejected an invitation to the talks because participation would jeopardize Indonesia's neutrality.[11]

Indo-China PW Pact Signed

French & Viet Minh truce envoys in Trunggia Aug. 15 signed an agreement for mass exchange of Indo-China war prisoners. The exchange was to begin Aug. 18 at 2 stations—Samson, 84 mi. south of Hanoi on the Gulf of Tonkin, & Vietri, 34 mi. nw of Hanoi. 3 other exchange points in the Red River Delta were to be used later in the operation. Peiping radio said Aug. 18 that French Brig. Gen. Christian de Castries, ex-commander of Dienbienphu, would be included in the first group of French Union officers freed by the Viet Minh.[12]

Refugee Evacuation Starts

Thousands of anti-Communist Viet Namese boarded U.S. Navy vessels in Haiphong Aug. 17-18 for evacuation to Saigon in south Viet Nam. U. S. officials expected to move 100,000 evacuees a month. In addition, French planes were transporting about 3,000 refugees daily.

(One of the French planes, a 2-engine Bristol, crashed Aug. 16 into the Done River in Laos, about 300 mi. north of Saigon. There were conflicting reports on casualties: the *N. Y. Times* said the plane carried 47 refugees & a 4-man crew, with 45 refugees & a Viet Namese steward killed; the UP listed 51 killed of a total 62 evacuees reportedly aboard the plane.)[13]

1—see p. 11853 2—244A1 3—Vol. XIII, 43C, 36H 4—171A3 5—267B2 6—XI, 282P 7—267A-B3 8—XIII, 434F1 9—XIII, 322D2 10—258A-B2 11—243G3, 215D1 12—243G3 13—265C1

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Reds Accused in Ambush Deaths

French officials charged Aug. 12 that 47 anti-Communists were killed by the Viet Minh in an ambush in the Chaudoc area, 108 mi. west of Saigon, because the Reds feared to leave "suspect" elements that might hamper future functioning of Communist cells. Reported among the dead: Pham Van Bach, president of the Nambo Revolutionary Com., & Juoi Tri, Chaudoc regime battalion commander.

Goa 'Liberation' Fails

The threatened "liberation march" into the Portuguese enclave of Goa by Indian Nationalists Aug. 15 dwindled to an independence demonstration by about 80 persons, mostly Goan teen-agers. Those who entered Portuguese territory were arrested.

The demonstrators' only success was capture of Terekhol (Tiracol) fortress at the northern tip of Goa. Portuguese troops shelled and recaptured the fort Aug. 16. One Goan was reported killed.

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru had condoned the demonstration on condition that all participants be Goans, with Indians giving only moral support. He said Aug. 13 that the question of Portuguese colonial territories in India could not be solved by military action.[1]

Indonesia-Dutch Union Ends

The Netherlands & Indonesia ended their 4-yr. union Aug. 10. They canceled cultural, political & military pacts but renewed provisions of their economic agreements.

Protocols signed at the end of a 6-week conference in The Hague (subject to ratification by the 2 nations' Parliaments) canceled Indonesia's 1949 agreement to recognize the Dutch crown as its sovereign.

The remaining dispute between the 2 nations—sovereignty over West New Guinea—was submitted to the UN Gen. Assembly Aug. 18 by Indonesia. Indonesian Pres. Sukarno accused the Netherlands Aug. 17 of violating an agreement to negotiate.[2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

MVD Agent Gets U.S. Asylum

The U.S. revealed Aug. 13 it had granted political asylum to Yuri A. Rastvorov, 33, Soviet intelligence agent who vanished from the Russian Embassy in Tokyo Jan. 24. At the time of his disappearance, Russia accused the U.S. of kidnaping him.[3]

Rastvorov told a Washington news conference arranged by the State Dept. Aug. 13: (1) he was a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet Internal Affairs Ministry (MVD), headed by Lavrenti P. Beria until his execution in late 1953; (2) he was sent to Japan in January 1946 as a 2d secretary in the Forgn. Affairs Ministry but in reality was an espionage agent, (3) he sought U.S. asylum because he "wanted to live like a decent human being" and was flown to the U.S. "almost immediately" after his defection last January. (The Justice Dept. said Rastvorov had been granted temporary entry into the U.S. at the Atty. General's discretion.)

Although his wife & 8-yr.-old daughter were still in Russia, Rastvorov said, he had decided not to return because the Communists had turned the land into a concentration camp. He said there was an effective Soviet spy system in the U.S. but he knew no details since he had worked exclusively in Japan.

State Dept. press officer Henry Suydam said Rastvorov's interview with about 200 Washington newsmen had no connection with Dr. Otto John's East Berlin press conference. (The West German opposition Social Democratic Party Aug. 12 demanded a special session of the Bundestag to investigate John's defection.)[4]

Suydam told reporters: Soviet Amb. Georgi N. Zarubin was asked to come to the State Dept. to confer with Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith early Aug. 13; the Soviet Embassy replied that Zarubin was ill and no other member of the Embassy available; the State Dept. then informed the Embassy that Rastvorov had received U.S. asylum and was available for an interview with Zarubin.

French Troops Occupy Fez

4 battalions of the French Forgn. Legion occupied the Arab quarter of Fez, ancient capital of Morocco, Aug. 15 to quell anti-French riots that caused at least 25 deaths & more than 300 injuries since Aug. 1. The French arrested 130 Arabs suspected of leading the riots, a result of the "month of vengeance" proclaimed by supporters of exiled ex-Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef. 11 Moroccan Nationalists in Marrakech & 280 Arabs in Petitjean were arrested Aug. 14.[5]

Red Trade Controls Eased

Controls on Western trade with European Communist nations were eased Aug. 16 as a U.S.-British agreement reached last month in Washington became effective. 14 other nations, including all NATO allies, West Germany & Japan, indorsed the Anglo-U.S. revisions which cut the embargo list from 440 to 250 items. Details of the change were not announced. Restrictions on trade with Red China were not affected.[6]

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2,000 British troops sailed from Port Said Aug. 17 in the first big withdrawal of British forces from the Suez Canal Zone under the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of July 27. British Quartermaster Gen. Sir Ouvry L. Roberts revealed Aug. 15 in Cairo that talks were under way on equipping Egyptian forces with modern British arms.[7] . . . **Hungary** accepted Pres. Eisenhower's offer of U.S. food for flood victims Aug. 12.[8] . . . **Thai police** arrested 3 Russians, 3 Thai citizens & 3 Chinese nationals Aug. 14 in a roundup of a Red spy ring.[9]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

Bill Would Outlaw Reds

A compromise bill to outlaw the Communist Party was passed by Congress Aug. 19 after Eisenhower Admin. supporters prevailed in a fight to delete stringent provisions previously approved by both houses.

The finally-adopted Communist Control Act would deprive the CP of "the rights, privileges & immunities attendant upon legal bodies," but it would not make membership a crime. It was passed by 79-0 Senate vote & 265-2 House vote. Reps. Usher L. Burdick (R., N.D.) & Abraham J. Multer (D., N.Y.) dissented.

The original bill (S3706), which would have made CP membership a punishable felony, was passed by 85-0 Senate vote Aug. 12 in a move led by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.). This version was opposed by Pres. Eisenhower, Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. & FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover on grounds it would make it more difficult for the Govt. to fight communism.

Faced with this opposition, the House Aug. 16 gave 305-2 approval to a substitute to outlaw the CP but provide no penalties for membership. Burdick & Multer voted no. Pres. Eisenhower backed the House bill at his Aug. 17 press conference.

The Senate, however, rejected the House substitute Aug. 17 and approved a substitute bill which would make membership in the CP punishable by $10,000 fine & 5 years' imprisonment (virtually identical with the Aug. 12 Senate provision). The measure itself was approved by an 81-1 Senate vote Aug. 17 with only Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) opposed. The House Aug. 17 voted, 208-100 (56 R., 151 D. & one ind. vs. 99 R. & Democrat Multer), to send the measure to joint conference with instructions to accept the Senate bill.

The joint conference committee, under Admin. prodding, deleted the Humphrey amendment making CP membership a crime. This freed Republicans from the politically-undesirable possibility of having to vote against a bill to outlaw the CP.

Anti-Red opponents of the membership clause argued that: (a) if CP membership were made a crime, the 5th Amend. would bar the Govt. from compelling Reds to register under the Internal Security Act; (b) driving the party underground would make it harder to keep it under surveillance; (c) Communists should not be made "martyrs." CP leaders denounced the bill as "fascism" & "McCarthyism." The Socialist Party Aug. 18 called it "an outrageous political act."[10]

Other Anti-Red Action

The Senate Aug. 16 passed by voice vote and returned to the House a bill authorizing the death penalty for peacetime spying.[11] . . . The Senate Aug. 17 passed and sent to the House a measure to bar spy or sabotage sus-

1—see p. 267C3 2—p. 216B2 3—p. 44C3 4—266E3 5—266F2 6—234E3 7—257F2, E3 8—267C1 9—259A2 10—267E-F3 11—245C-D1

pects from defense-plant jobs.[1] . . . The Senate Aug. 18 passed and returned to the House a bill stripping citizenship privileges from persons convicted of conspiring to overthrow the Govt. by force.[1] . . . The House passed and sent to the President Aug. 18 the "Alger Hiss bill" to strip Govt. pension rights from any federal worker who invokes the 5th Amend. or is convicted of a felony.[2]

Other Legislation

Atomic Energy. The Senate passed the revised Atomic Energy Act (S3690 & HR9757) Aug. 16 by 59 (39 R. & 20 D.) vs. 17 (16 D. & 1 ind.). The bill compromised on the controversial "patent-licensing" measure by providing for compulsory sharing of commercial atomic patents for 5 years (for reasonable fees & under Govt. supervision) to prevent patent monopolies. The House approved the compromise by voice vote Aug. 17.[3]

Farm Program. A compromise farm bill (S3052 & HR9650), worked out by a joint conference committee, was passed by 208-47 in the House Aug. 17 and 44-28 in the Senate Aug. 18. The compromise killed higher dairy price supports previously voted by the House. It provided for flexible price supports ranging from 82½% to 90% of parity on cotton, wheat, corn, rice & peanuts, effective Jan. 1.[4]

Social Security. By unanimous voice vote, the Senate Aug. 13 approved and sent to joint conference a bill (HR9366) to liberalize & expand the Social Security system. The bill would: increase benefits for more than 6,300,000 persons by at least $5, starting in October; extend compulsory old-age & survivors insurance coverage to nearly 7 million additional workers, including 2,600,000 farm workers, 250,000 household domestics, 100,000 industrial employes working at home & 50,000 fishermen (total was 3,500,000 less than recommended by Pres. Eisenhower & 2 million less than covered in the House version of the bill); levy SS taxes on the first $4,200 of earnings instead of the present base of $3,600, and permit retired persons over 65 to receive benefits while earning up to $1,200 a year, as against $900 under present law & $1,000 in the House bill.[5]

National Debt. The Senate passed by voice vote Aug. 13 a temporary $6 billion increase in the national debt ceiling, fixed by present law at $275 billion. The House approved the bill (HR6672) without change Aug. 16. Pres. Eisenhower had urged a $15 billion permanent increase in the debt limit last year. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) proposed the rise to $281 billion as a compromise to carry the Treasury through to June 30, 1955 when the debt limit would drop back to $275 billion.[6]

Taxes. The Administration's omnibus tax reform bill (HR8300), providing tax cuts up to $1,363,000,000 in the first year, was signed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 16.[7]

Miscellaneous Bills. A compromise $1.659 billion supplemental appropriations bill was sent to the President after voice-vote passage by the House Aug. 17 and the Senate Aug. 18. It provided $796 million for Air Force public works projects, $98 million for Navy public works, $380 million for stockpiling strategic materials, $75 million for housing for servicemen's families, more than $125 million for merchant marine programs.[8] . . . A $1,071,629,000 rivers-&-harbors authorization bill was sent to the President after passage by the Senate Aug. 17 and the House Aug. 18. . . . The House Aug. 18 completed legislative action on bills to extend unemployment compensation rights to 4 million more workers, including almost all federal employes,[9] and to provide "fringe" benefits for federal employes. . . . A bill providing $5,000-a-yr. pensions for widows of Supreme Court justices (specifically Mrs. Fred M. Vinson) was passed by both houses Aug. 16. . . . The Senate Aug. 11 completed Congressional action on a bill authorizing permanent U.S. residence for Italian actress Anna Maria Alberghetti, 18, & her family. . . . The President Aug. 14 signed a bill granting permanent U.S. residence to Dr. Alice Masaryk, 75, daughter of Czechoslovakia's first president, Thomas Masaryk.

POLITICS

'Ike' Attacked on Power Deal

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell implied in Chicago Aug. 16 that "corruption" was involved in Pres. Eisenhower's order that 2 private companies get an Atomic Energy Comm. contract to supply electric power to the TVA. The implied charge was made in a debate with Republican Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall before the American Bar Assn. convention. The companies involved were the Dixon-Yates group—Middle South Utilities, Inc. & the Southern Co.

Mitchell called the contract "a deal to grant a subsidy of $140 million to a favored power syndicate, on the President's personal order," over AEC & TVA protests, "without competitive bidding." Mitchell noted that a director of one of the companies (later identified as Bobby Jones) was "one of the President's closest friends." He said that "some of the bankers in the Admin. came from banks which underwrite this kind of project." He declared that "a competing syndicate offered to provide the power for $90 million less" and that the TVA could have done so "for $140 million less."

The President told reporters Aug. 17 that he had expected innuendo & allegations from strange characters in politics and would not defend himself. He said the record was available at the AEC & Budget Bureau. He defended Jones' integrity.[10]

Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) announced Aug. 15 that he would vote with the Democrats in Jan. 1955 on organizing the Senate.[11] . . . **Rep. William Henry Harrison**, 58, won Wyoming's GOP Senatorial primary Aug. 18. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, 70, was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Milward Simpson defeated Actg. Gov. C. J. Rogers in the Republican gubernatorial primary, and William Jack was named his Democratic opponent.

McCARTHY

Inquiry Attorneys Named

E. Wallace Chadwick, 70, Chester, Pa. attorney & Republican member of the House in 1947-49, was named Aug. 17 as counsel to the special Senate committee, headed by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah), investigating censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.). Chadwick, a member of the law firm of Chadwick, Curran, Petrikin & Smithers in Chester, was sworn in Aug. 18. His salary was to be pro rated on the basis of $11,700 a year, usual wage of a Senate committee counsel.[12]

Wide World
CHADWICK

McCarthy announced Aug. 18 that Edward Bennett Williams, a Washington attorney who had represented him in the past, would be his counsel before the Watkins Com. The committee, after consultation with Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & minority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), agreed Aug. 13 to McCarthy's request that his lawyer's fee of $10,000 be paid from the $30,000 allotted for probe expenses. But Williams said Aug. 18 he would not accept a fee from the Senate because it would create a "conflict of interest" and place him in the "untenable position" of accepting payment from the "tribunal" investigating his client.[13]

Demands Flanders' Return

McCarthy said Aug. 15 he would insist that Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) be on hand when the committee hearings open Aug. 30 to repeat "under oath" the 33 charges he made against McCarthy on the Senate floor. Flanders, in London, said Aug. 15 that he had cleared vacation plans with Com. Chrmn. Watkins and had "made clear that I would return at his [Watkins'] request—not Sen. McCarthy's." Flanders' European trip was scheduled to last until Sept. 10.[14]

Challenged by Witness

A witness who challenged McCarthy's right to conduct investigations was ejected by McCarthy Aug. 12 from a Senate Investigation Subcom.

1—see 245B-D1 2—192G3 3—267G3 4—267D2 5—188A1 6—Vol. XIII, 258F2 7—261D3 8—254D-E1 9—236F1 10—253F3 11—Vol. XII, 389B 12—268D1 13—268B2 14—268D2

hearing in Washington on subversion in Gen. Electric plants.

For the first time at such hearings, the witness, Louis Passikoff of Scotia, N.Y., was given permission to present a motion. He asked that his subpena be quashed because (1) McCarthy had no right to conduct a hearing while he himself faced censure charges, (2) McCarthy had joined GE in a "conspiracy" to discharge Passikoff from his GE job.

When the motion was rejected, Passikoff invoked the 5th Amend. to avoid telling whether he was a Communist.

Joseph D. Mazzei, a Pittsburgh theater operator who said he had been an FBI undercover agent in the 1940s & early 1950s, testified that he had known Passikoff as a Communist Party "trouble shooter."

The only other Subcom. member at the hearing, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), agreed with McCarthy that Passikoff & 3 other witnesses be cited for contempt of Congress. The others, all of whom refused to testify on alleged Communist affiliations: Waino S. Nisula & Waino O. Suokko, both of Ashby, Mass., employed in the Fitchburg, Mass. GE plant, & Joseph O. Mattson of Fitchburg, a tool maker.[1]

Denies Owing Taxes

The *Washington Star* reported Aug. 12 that an Internal Revenue Service investigation had shown that Sen. McCarthy owed the Govt. $25,000 in back taxes & interest.

McCarthy denounced the report as "completely false & libelous," said the Revenue Service, at his request, was making a "full field investigation" of his finances and had not yet reported to him.[2]

Ex-'Voice' Aide Complains

Sen. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.), Senate Rules Com. chairman, said Aug. 12 that an ex-employe of the Voice of America had charged he was fired as "punishment" for cooperating with McCarthy & the FBI.

Jenner identified the man as John T. Cocutz of New York, who claimed he had been discharged as acting chief of the Rumanian section of the Voice after testifying before the McCarthy Subcom. in March 1953.[3]

Zwicker Ordered to Far East

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, one of the issues in the McCarthy-Army dispute, revealed Aug. 14 that he had been assigned to the Far East.

As commanding general of Camp Kilmer, N.J. since July 14, 1953, Zwicker had completed the year's tour of duty normal for officers of his rank. He was to report about Sept. 27 for reassignment to Japan.

McCarthy said Aug. 14 he still intended to question Zwicker on the "Peress case" but would not interfere with his new assignment.[4]

1—see p. 246G2 2—Vol. XII, 4N 3—XIII, 84B 4—268F2, 149E-F2 5—258D1 6—76E1 7—209C1 8—XIII, 259F1 9—XIII, 326B2 10—XIII, 318A-B1 11—XIII, 428C3 12—XIII, 302F1 13—269F1 14—237C3 15—229G1 16—246C3 17—119B3 18—270B3

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Presidential Actions

Herbert Hoover Jr., 51, son of the ex-President, was appointed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 17 to succeed Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, effective Oct. 1, as State Undersecy. The Senate confirmed him unanimously Aug. 18. Hoover, an engineer, was special adviser to State Secy. Dulles. He represented the U.S. in talks ending the Iranian oil dispute. Smith resigned to take a job with the Amer. Machine & Foundry Co.[5]

Nominated by the President Aug. 16 and confirmed Aug. 18: Robt. McClintock, 44, Amb. to Cambodia; Chas. W. Yost, 46, Amb. to Laos. Also confirmed Aug. 18: Lyle S. Garlock, Asst. AF Secy. (succeeded H. Lee White who resigned); Chas. C. Finucane & Frank H. Higgins, Asst. Army Secys.; William Birrell Frank, Asst. Navy Secy. (nominated Aug. 12). E. Geo. Siedle was confirmed Aug. 16 as Postmaster Gen. to succeed John C. Allen, who resigned. Trevor Gardner, 39, was nominated Aug. 16 to be Asst. Air Force Secy.

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 16 accepted credentials of Viet Namese Amb. Tran Van Choung & Guatemalan Amb. José Luis Cruz Salazar. He pledged aid to their countries to combat communism. . . . The President & Mrs. Eisenhower entertained Cabinet members & their wives at Camp David near Thurmont, Md. Aug. 13. A regular Cabinet meeting was held—believed the first outside the capital. (Asst. Labor Secy. James Ernest Wilkins attended a weekly Cabinet meeting Aug. 18 in the absence of Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell. He was the first Negro ever to attend a Cabinet meeting.)[6] . . . The *Wall St. Journal* reported Aug. 6 that the President had issued secret orders to department heads to make new budget cuts for 1955-56.[7]

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Communism. 9 Pennsylvania Communist leaders were convicted in Fed. Dist. Court in Philadelphia Aug. 13 of conspiring to teach & advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. This raised to 81 the convictions under the Smith Act. The defendants: Jos. Kuzma, 41, Robt. Klonsky (Kirby), 35, Sam Gobeloff (Jos. Roberts), 44, Benj. Weiss, 39, David Dubensky (Dave Davis), 46, Thos. Nabried, 51, Irvin Katz, 35, Walter Lowenfels (Wm. Lerner), 56, Sherman M. Labovitz, 29. Their trial started Mar. 22.[8]

The Senate Aug. 16 approved contempt-of-Congress citations against Corliss Lamont,[9] Abraham Unger[10] & Albert Shadowitz.[11] They had invoked the First Amend. but not the 5th in declining to answer questions asked by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy as a one-man investigating committee. . . . Chrmn. Charles J. Kersten (R., Wis.) of a special House committee on Communist aggression announced in Milwaukee Aug. 15 that his committee would make a full investigation of Soviet penetration in the Western Hemisphere, especially Latin America. . . . The State Dept. announced Aug. 16 that it would let Mexican composer-conductor Carlos Chavez enter the U.S. for conducting engagements in Los Angeles & Portland, Ore. The State Dept. originally had denied him a temporary visa, but it reversed itself after Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., decided to "waive his ineligibility." Chavez denied ever having been a Communist.

Labor. A 5¢ hourly raise was awarded to the 80,000-member Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers Aug. 13 by an arbitration board meeting in New York under sponsorship of the Natl. Mediation Board. This binding decision was denounced by Guy Brown, grand chief of the union, as a "flagrant violation of moral justice." The brotherhood had demanded a 22½% raise.[12] . . . The AFL Executive Council, meeting in New York Aug. 13, approved a final draft of a plan to end jurisdictional disputes by arbitration.[13] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Robert L. Taylor in Knoxville, Tenn. Aug. 11 issued a temporary Taft-Hartley restraining order which forced postponement of a strike of 4,500 workers at the Oak Ridge & Paducah atomic plants. The strike had been called for Aug. 12 by the CIO United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers.[14]

Government. The Hoover Comm. on Govt. Org. announced Aug. 12 that John R. Lotz, ex-chairman of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., would head a task force studying the Govt.'s use of its real estate holdings.[15] . . . Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. announced Aug. 15 that 39 housing project mortgages in 12 states, Puerto Rico & Alaska had been ordered foreclosed since Jan. 1, 1953. The mortgages totaled $32,089,476 or .7% of the $4.755 billion insured by the FHA.[16]

FOREIGN

Australia. Labor Party leader Herbert V. Evatt charged in a press statement Aug. 12 that Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies' Govt. paid ex-Soviet Embassy secretary Vladimir Petrov £5,000 ($11,250) to buy Soviet spy documents "for the purpose of unduly & improperly influencing people" in the May election. Evatt appeared before an espionage commission in Sydney Aug. 16 to defend 2 personal aides, Alan Dalziel & Albert Grundeman, who were charged with being "sources of information" for Soviet spies.[17]

Brazil. Ex-presidential bodyguard Climerio Euries de Almeida was arrested by the Air Force Aug. 17 as alleged mastermind of the plot in which AF Maj. Rubens Florentino Vaz was shot to death and editor Carlos Lacerda wounded. The AF arrested the alleged gunman, who was reported to have confessed slaying Vaz and to have charged that Deputy Lutero Vargas, son of Pres. Getulio Vargas, ordered Lacerda's assassination. Vargas denied this Aug. 13.[18]

Britain. The Board of Trade reported Aug. 12 that U.S. exports totaled £247 million ($691,600,000) in July—10% over the average for Apr.-June &

5% above July 1953. Imports amounted to £289,800,000 ($811,440,000), reexports to £9,300,000 ($26,040,000).[1] . . . Forgn. Affairs Undersecy. John Walter Nicholls, 45, was named Aug. 16 to succeed Sir Francis Evans as Amb. to Israel. . . . Sayad Ahmad Zabarah, Yemenite chargé d'affaires in Washington, charged Aug. 13 that Britain had violated its 1934 treaty for maintenance of peace & the status quo in Yemen by trying to enforce a "federation" of Yemen's 9 cantons.[2] . . . The English Electric Co. announced Aug. 17 that Britain's new P-1 interceptor-fighter plane had exceeded the speed of sound several times in level flights.[3]

Canada. A U.S.-Canadian agreement on joint construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway was formalized in Ottawa Aug. 18. Canada agreed that when the power phase was completed, it would build locks & canals in Canadian territory to provide 27-ft. navigation between Lake Erie & Montreal. The understanding relieved Canada of an obligation, under a June 1952 agreement, to construct "forthwith" facilities in the vicinity of Barnhart Island.[4]

Cuba. Andres Domingo Morales y del Castillo, secretary to Gen. Fulgencia Batista, was sworn in as Interim President Aug. 14 as Batista quit the office to comply with a Constitutional provision barring a President from running for reelection.[5] . . . Enrique Martin Sanchez, 32, member of the anti-Batista Orthodox Party's Exec. Com., was killed & 4 other persons wounded Aug. 16 by 2 bomb explosions in a Havana apartment. . . . Batista Aug. 12 gave a pardon to boxing promoter Luis F. (Pancho) Gutierrez, who was arrested in May as an alleged revolutionist.[6]

Iran. A 5-yr., $500 million program to increase agricultural & mineral output was announced by Premier Fazlollah Zahedi Aug. 11. Financing was to come from oil revenues & U.S. & Intl. Bank loans.[7] . . . Hossein Fatemi, 36, the ousted Mossadegh Govt.'s Forgn. Minister, was indicted in Teheran Aug. 17 for treason.[8]

USSR. Author-journalist Konstantin Simonov replaced poet Alexander T. Tvardovsky as editor-in-chief of *Novy Mir* (*New World*), Soviet literary magazine, in a shake-up announced Aug. 17 by the *Literary Gazette*, official organ of the Union of Soviet Writers. The union's Presidium denounced *Novy Mir* & Tvardovsky for contradicting Communist Party "instructions" & "principles" and demanded a new code for publications.[9]

Pres. A. Aroyan of Soviet Armenia's Supreme Court was dismissed for unannounced reasons (reported in the Armenian CP paper *Communist*, which arrived in Moscow Aug. 16). . . . The CP Central Com. & the Soviet Council of Ministers announced Aug. 17 that sowing of virgin soil would be increased to 37,100,000 acres in 1955, to 74,100,000 in 1956. The total was 34,800,000 Aug. 10, including 33,100,000 in Siberia & Kazakhstan.[10]

Harry Schwartz predicted in the *N.Y. Times* Aug. 14 that Soviet industry, for the first time in recent history, may produce more than half as much as U.S. industry in 1954. He said the 1954 recession in the U.S. was part of the reason. Schwartz' estimates of 1954 output: coal—U.S. 350-360 million metric tons, USSR 340-345 million; steel—U.S. 80 million metric tons, USSR 41,400,000; pig iron—U.S. 50-55 million tons, USSR 29 million.[11]

West Germany. 15,000 transport & utilities workers ended a 9-day strike in Hamburg Aug. 12 after arbitrators met their minimum demands—a 7-pfennig (about 1.7¢) hourly raise & a monthly increase of 4.5%. (Present scale: about 46¢ an hour.) The walkout had immobilized Hamburg's public transport, had nearly halted water & gas supply.

300 policemen fought union pickets at the gate of the Siemens electrical plant in Munich Aug. 13 as 2,500 strikers & sympathizers protested attempts of 5,000 employes to cross picket lines. The strike began Aug. 9. Nuremburg customs officials Aug. 16 seized 3 trucks that had brought food from East Germany for the Munich strikers.[12]

ECONOMICS

Fewer U.S. Merchant Ships

Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas said in Boston Aug. 15 he was alarmed by the slow rate of merchant marine construction in the U.S. Thomas called 9/10 of U.S. merchant ships too slow for wartime use and expressed concern at failure to develop new types. He said a 1,750-ship active merchant fleet was needed in peace & as a base for war needs. (The Amer. Merchant Marine Institute Aug. 15 reported a 5-ship drop in the privately-owned U.S. merchant fleet during July. New total: 790 dry-cargo & combination vessels totaling 8,269,539 tons & 428 tankers of 6,884,954 tons.)[13]

Studebaker-Packard Merger

Stockholders of Packard Motor Car Co. and Studebaker Corp., the auto industry's last 2 independents, voted Aug. 17 to merge as Studebaker-Packard Corp. with assets exceeding $254 million.[14]

Tape Patent Suits Filed

The AP reported Aug. 11 that the Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. had filed Fed. Court suits in Chicago, St. Louis & Greensboro, N.C., charging 13 firms & 6 individuals with patent infringement and illegal manufacture & sale of plastic electrical tape.

Those accused: Technical Tape Corp., N.Y.; Technical Tape of Illinois, Inc. and Floyd R. Warner of the company; Levin Bros. Paper Co., Chicago; Plymouth Rubber Co., Mass.; Hawkins Electric Co., Chicago; Jerome J. Levitt, Jas J. Driscoll & Melvin R. Heckler, co-partners in Complete Electrical Supply Co., Chicago; F. M. Shumway & R. C. Fresen, co-partners in Shumway-Fresen Co., Chicago; Superior Insulating Tape Co., St. Louis; Sears, Roebuck & Co., N.Y.; Pine State Electrical Supply Co., Durham; Noland Co., Inc., Winston-Salem; Scott-Parish Electrical Supply Co., Raleigh; Dixie Radio Supply Co. of Charlotte, Inc.

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Primary aluminum output in the U.S. rose to a record 252,323,794 lb. in July, compared with 241,516,343 in June and the previous record, 250,287,697, in May (Aluminum Assn. report Aug. 16).[15] . . . **Farmers Home Admin.** made or insured a record $292,452,800 in loans to 131,000 disaster-hit or low-income farm families in fiscal 1954 (Agriculture Dept. report Aug. 17). . . . **Sheraton Corp. of America** Aug. 11 bought the Blackstone Hotel of Chicago from the Natl. Cuba Hotel Corp. It increased the Sheraton chain to 26 hotels.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price indexes issued by BLS)

	June	May	June 1953
All items	115.1	115.0	114.5
Food	113.8	113.3	113.7
Housing	118.9	118.9	117.4
Rent	128.3	128.3	123.3
Apparel	104.2	104.2	104.6
Medical care	125.1	125.1	121.1

ARTS & SCIENCE

Archeology. 300 silver coins were unearthed accidentally in Honingham, Norfolk, England by a farmer, it was reported Aug. 13. The coins, possibly dating from about 50 A.D., were presumed to be part of the hidden treasure of the Iceni, a British tribe that revolted unsuccessfully against the Romans. . . . A U. of Cuzco expedition was reported Aug. 17 to have found a pre-Inca monolithic statue believed to be 3,000 years old near Pucara, Peru.[16] . . . Remains of a human estimated to have lived about 30,000 years ago were reported Aug. 12 to have been dug up near Patjitan on the southern coast of Java.[17]

Medicine. The Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Aug. 16 opened an emergency drive to raise $20 million. The Foundation, with $11 million on hand, was $32,600,000 in debt. It estimated polio patients might need $33,500,000 this year.[18] . . . The Cohn blood fractionation machine, product of 20 years of Harvard U. research under the late Dr. Edwin J. Cohn, has been perfected and models were ready for use (announced Aug. 17). The device extracts disease-killing compounds from human blood.[19]

Radio-TV. AFL Pres. George Meany announced in New York Aug. 12 that the AFL had dropped Frank Edwards as its $35,000-a-yr. radio news commentator (Mon.-through-Fri. over 160 MBS stations) for allegedly mixing too much of his own opinions (pro-labor generally and pro-AFL specifically) with the news. Edwards retorted that he was dismissed for rejecting Meany's censorship and that the underlying reason was a feud between Meany & Dave Beck, AFL Teamsters pres. . . . *The Lone Ranger*, 22-yr.-old show, was sold by the George W. Trendle interests of Detroit Aug. 3 for $3 million (believed a record price in radio-TV) to Texas

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1—see p. 105A2 2—Vol. XII, 400A1 3—XIII, 32K 4—160D-E1; XII, 234A 5—80C-D2 6—188D1 7—257E3 8—86D1 9—239D2 10—78B-C2 11—124G1, 106C2 12—270E1 13—254E1, 239D1 14—211D1 15—14E-F3 16—95G2 17—87G1 18—XIII, 140D2 19—XIII, 335A3

oil-&-TV operators Jack & Mrs. Mazie Wrather of Dallas & to the N.Y. firm of John L. Loeb & Associates.

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Leonardo da Vinci painted a "Madonna & Child" bought in April for $450. This discovery was announced in Chicago Aug. 13 by Dr. Maurice H. Goldblatt, director of Notre Dame U. Art Galleries. The purchase was made by Dr. Hanns R. Teichert, Chicago interior decorator, at a N.Y. antique shop. . . . **Gloria Vanderbilt Stokowska**, 30, made her dramatic debut at the Pocono Playhouse in Mountainhome, Pa. Aug. 17 as the fairy-tale princess in Ferenc Molnar's *The Swan.*[1] . . . **Time, Inc.'s** new weekly magazine, *Sports Illustrated*, appeared on the stands Aug. 12. . . . **N. Y. Censor Board** reversed itself Aug. 12 and authorized Walt Disney's *Vanishing Prairie* to be shown with a 2-min. sequence of the birth of a buffalo calf.

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NEW BOOKS

The American People in the 20th Century. By Oscar Handlin. How U.S. search for stability helped & hindered integration of immigrant people. Aug. 9. (Harvard, 244 pp., $3.75)†

The Road to Mecca. By Muhammad Asad (born Leopold Weiss). Autobiog. of Austrian Jew who found spiritual peace as Moslem & became Pakistani Min. to UN. Aug. 12. (Simon & Schuster, 400 pp., $5)†

The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill. By Hermann Hagedorn. Theodore Roosevelt's home life. Aug. 16. (Macmillan, 435 pp., $5)†

Where Land Meets Sea: The Tide Line of Cape Cod. By Clare Leighton. Summer & winter impressions of Cape Cod with engravings by author. Aug. 12. (Rinehart, 202 pp., $4)†

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Vatican. The Sacred Congregation of Rites, with the Pope's approval, gave U.S. Roman Catholic clergymen the optional right to use English in administering the sacraments of baptism, matrimony & extreme unction (reported Aug. 17). This had been requested by the U.S. Episcopacy. Mass, however, must still be in Latin. The right to use the local language had been given previously to clergymen in France, Germany, Italy & in some missionary areas. The use of Mandarin Chinese was authorized in China in 1949 for all of the mass except the canon.[2]

Education. Ex-Pres. Hoover, in a Cedar Rapids, Ia. speech Aug. 11, opposed further federal aid for schools. "When the federal bureaucracy begins in any field, it never seems to end," he said.[3] . . . Plans to help relieve the teacher shortage by giving accelerated training to married women with college degrees were announced in Washington Aug. 11 by Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau, & by U.S. Eductn. Comm. Samuel M. Brownell.[4]

Other Events. The Rev. Carl McIntire of Collingswood, N.J. was re-elected president of the fundamentalist Intl. Council of Christian Churches at the council's 3d plenary congress, held in Elkins Park, Pa. Aug. 3-12. Delegates from more than 30 nations attended. . . . The Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury & Primate of All England, charged in Minneapolis Aug. 11 that Yugoslavia paid only "lip service" to freedom but actually violated it by such actions as the arrest of Serbian Orthodox Archbishop Arsenije Bradvarevic.[5] . . . A Roman Catholic chapel big enough for 10,000 persons was dedicated 345 feet below the earth's surface in a salt mine at the Colombian village of Zipaquira Aug. 15.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Alcide de Gasperi, 73, first Premier of Italian Republic (Dec. 1945-July 1953); Aug. 19 in Sella Val Sugana of heart attack.

Leader of Christian Dem. Party, de Gasperi, a devout Catholic, bitterly fought communism, led campaign in his country for EDC. Born Apr. 3, 1881 in lower Tyrol village of Pieve Tesino (then under Austro-Hungarian domination). Educated at U. of Vienna. Joined Italian underground movement to free lower Tyrol. Edited irridentist Voce Catolica. Elected to Austrian Parliament in 1911 and continued to work for lower Tyrol's return to Italy, which was granted after World War I. Elected to Italian Chamber of Deputies in 1919; walked out in 1924 in protest against murder of Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti by fascists. Fought Mussolini with his Popular Party (outlawed in 1925) & his newspaper, Trentino (later suppressed by fascists). Sentenced to 4 years in jail in 1926 for anti-fascist activity, forced into hiding upon his release (after serving 18 months), lived in Rome under assumed name. Clerked in Vatican during World War II. Became Min. Without Portfolio in Ivor Bonomi's first post-Mussolini Govt.; named Forgn. Min. in Dec. 1944 and Premier in Dec. 1945. [See Indexes to Vols. V-XIV for additional material on de Gasperi]

John Arthur Dewar, 63, British race horse owner & chrmn. of John Dewar & Sons whisky firm; Aug. 15 in Montecatini, Italy.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, 86, German aeronautical engineer, commander of Graf Zeppelin on 1929 world flight, trainer of German dirigible crews in World War I; Aug. 14 in Friedrichshafen, Germany.

George M. Gales, 78, pres. Liggett Drug Co. 1914-47; Aug. 15 in Locust Valley, N.Y.

Samuel H. Halle, 86, chrmn. & ex-pres. of Cleveland's Halle Bros. dept. store; Aug. 11 in Cleveland.

Sir Stanley Hewett, 74, British royal family's medical adviser since 1911; Aug. 12 in London.

Dr. Einar Key, 81, Swedish pioneer in lung surgery for TB, blood vessel surgery, urology developments; Aug. 11 in Stockholm.

Mrs. Marie Bruckmann MacDonald, 79, German-born U.S. Socialist leader in 1920s & '30s, widow of Frank J. MacDonald (ed. of Socialist daily *N.Y. Call*), theatrical costume designer; Aug. 9 in New York.

Paul W. Shafer, 61, GOP Representative from Michigan's 3d Cong. Dist. since 1937; Aug. 17 in Washington of liver ailment.

Daniel Sherby, 46, a founder of Cleveland Browns pro football team (in 1945), first pres. of Natl.-American Football League's American Div., pres. of Ft. Myers, Fla. Broadcasting Co..; Aug. 15 in Cleveland.

Dr. Arthur De Carle Sowerby, 69, British naturalist, Far East authority, Shanghai Museum dir. 1923-45, Royal Asiatic Society pres. 1935-40, founder of *Shanghai China Journal;* Aug. 17 in Washington.

SPORTS

Toski 'World' Golf Champ

Bob Toski, 27, of Livingston, N.J. won the $165,000 Tam O'Shanter "world" pro golf title by one stroke in Chicago Aug. 15. His prize, biggest in golf history: $50,000 in cash & a $50,000 exhibition contract. Toski scored 274 for the 72 holes. Jack Burke Jr. of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. & Earl Stewart Jr. of Dallas tied for 2d with 275 and won $7,500 cash each.

Patty Berg of Chicago topped the women's pro division for the 2d straight year, for $5,000. Frank Stranahan of Toledo, O. won his 5th straight "world" amateur title; Mickey Wright, 19, of San Diego, Calif. won the women's amateur title.[6]

Other Golf News

The U.S. retained the Americas Cup, 14 to 13 over Canada, in London, Ont. Aug. 13-14. . . . Marlene Stewart, 20, of Fonthill, Ont. won the Canadian women's open in Halifax, N.S. Aug. 14.

Other Winners

Boating. U.S. speedboat titles on Niagara River in Buffalo, N.Y. Aug. 14-15: Class D service runabout—Harry Bickford of Hampton, Va. in world record 50.733 mph. avg. speed; Class F service runabout—H. G. Hibbard of Miami; Class E racing runabout—Bob Willis of Long Beach, Calif.; 7-liter class—Raymond Fageol, 23, of Cuyahoga Falls, O.; unlimited event—Ron Musson of Akron, O.; 135- & 225-cubic-inch classes—Henry J. Vogel of Webster, N.Y.

Boxing. Archie Moore, 37, of Miami retained the world light heavyweight title in New York Aug. 11 by a 14th-round technical knockout over Harold Johnson, 26, of Philadelphia.[7]

Bridge. Amer. Contract Bridge League's summer championships in Washington Aug. 1-12: *master team-of-4*—Milton Ellenby & Wm. A. Rosen of Chicago, Lew Mathe of Los Angeles, John Moran of Houston & Cliff Bishop of Detroit; *life masters pair*—David G. Carter of St. Louis & John W. Hubbell of Kansas City; *mixed team-of-4*—Mrs. Helen Sobel of New York, Mrs. Margaret Wagar of Atlanta and Chas. H. Goren & Sidney Silodor of Philadelphia; *men's pairs*—Eric R. Murray of Hamilton, Ont. & Douglas Drury of Toronto; *women's pairs*—Mrs. Margaret Alcorn of Hampton, Va. & Mrs. Sally Neely of Warwick, Va.[8]

Football. Pro (NFL) champion Detroit Lions defeated the College All-Stars, 31-6, in a pre-season exhibition in Chicago Aug. 13. Carlton Massey, U. of Texas end, was named most valuable collegiate player by writers covering the game.[9]

Swimming. Major Japanese natl. titles in Tokyo Aug. 14-15: *400-meter freestyle*—Ford Konno, 21, of Hawaii & Ohio State; *100-m. free-*

†Non-fiction 1—see Vol. X, p. 272N 2—231C-D1 3—239B3 4—231A1 5—270D2 6—p. 272C2; XIII, 268G1 7—80D1 8—XIII, 276A3 9—XIII, 440C1

style—Manabu Koga, Japan; *1,500-m. freestyle* — Yoshihiro Soji, Japan; *women's 100-m. butterfly & 200-m. freestyle*—Gail Peters, Trenton, N.J.[1]

Tennis. Newport, R.I. finals Aug. 15: *singles*—Hamilton Richardson, 21, of Baton Rouge, La. over Straight Clark, 29, of Pasadena, Calif., 6-3, 9-7, 12-14, 6-8, 10-8; *doubles*—Rex Hartwig & Neale Fraser of Australia over Lew Hoad & Ken Rosewall of Australia, 6-3, 6-4, 9-7.[2]

Track. British titles in London Aug. 14: *440-yd. hurdles*—Josh Culbreath of Baltimore in 52.2 sec. (British record); *100-yd. dash*—Willie Williams of U. of Illinois; *¾-mi. medley relay*—U.S. (Ralph Fessenden, Art Bragg, Williams & Culbreath); *mile*—Ken Wood of Britain; *women's 100-yd. dash*—Anne Pashley of Britain; *pole vault*—Jerry Welborn of Ohio State; *high jump*—Floyd Jeter of Los Angeles.

Bill Mihalo of Detroit set a new world 60-mi. walk record of 8 hr. 54 min. 2 sec. in Detroit Aug. 13.[3]

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Miler Rich Ferguson, 23, of Toronto won the Norton Crowe Trophy Aug. 11 as Canada's outstanding male athlete of 1954.[4] . . . **Murat Guler**, 26, Turkish engineer, claimed Aug. 16 that he swam the English Channel (Calais, France to Folkestone, Eng.) Aug. 15 but could attract no witnesses to his landing at St. Margaret's Bay.[5] . . . **Gov. Robert B. Meyner** (D.) of New Jersey was eliminated in the first round of the N.J. amateur men's singles tennis tourney in Elizabeth, N.J. Aug. 14.[6] . . . **Grantland Rice** Memorial Award, to go annually to an outstanding college football player, was established by the Football Writers Assn. in Chicago Aug. 13.[7] . . . **Branch Rickey**, 72, announced Aug. 13 he would retire as NL Pittsburgh Pirates gen. mgr. when his 5-yr. contract ended in Nov. 1955.[8]

Disasters

Reports from Kalimpong, India Aug. 12 said almost 200 persons were buried when the Panchen Lama's palace in Shigatse, Tibet collapsed Aug. 10 after being undermined by Namchung River floods. A similarly-caused collapse of a barracks was reported to have buried more than 500 Communist Chinese troops there. . . . 3,850 acres of Japanese farmland & more than 1,000 houses were flooded by Hokkaido Island rains, Kyodo News Service reported Aug. 16. . . . 600 persons were presumed killed in monsoon floods in Nepal's eastern Terai area & 300 persons were reported swept away by flood waters or killed by landslides in Nepal's Golka district, it was reported from Katmandu Aug. 15.[12]

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MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

Homicide. Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard was indicted by a Cleveland grand jury Aug. 17 on charges of murdering his wife. Sheppard, who had been freed on $50,000 bail Aug. 16, was rearrested immediately. Police said Aug. 15, after 2 lie detector tests of Mayor J. Spencer Houk of Bay Village, O., that Houk had no romantic interest in the slain woman. Houk was questioned on information supplied by Dr. Stephen Sheppard, the accused man's brother.[9]

Dr. Kenneth B. Small, 31, Detroit dentist acquitted on insanity grounds of murdering Jules M. Lack, was committed Aug. 12 to Michigan's State Hospital for the Criminally Insane.[10] . . . Gerhard A. Puff, who fatally shot FBI agent Joseph Brock in the Congress Hotel in New York in 1952, died in Sing Sing Prison's electric chair Aug. 12 after 5 postponements of execution. Brock had sought Puff for a Kansas City bank robbery.

4 teen-age boys admitted to Brooklyn police Aug. 17 that, while roaming Brooklyn parks at night, starting Aug. 6 they had: (a) kicked & beaten one vagrant to death; (b) burned the soles of another with matches, beaten him and finally thrown his body into the East River; (c) horse-whipped 2 girls; (d) attacked others. They allegedly committed these crimes "for pleasure." Those accused: Melvin Mittman, 17, alleged "muscle man" who said he used his victims "for punching bags to see how hard I can punch"; Jack Koslow, 18, alleged "brains" of the gang; Jerome Lieberman, 17, & Robt. Trachtenberg, 15. (New York police, in a crack-down on petty criminals & juvenile delinquents, for 2 weeks had been rounding up persons loitering in parks after midnight.)

Birmingham. 4 policemen were arrested & discharged & several others suspended in Birmingham, Ala. Aug. 10-12 following Aug. 10-11 raids of the homes of 23 policemen in a hunt for $50,000 in cash & property stolen by alleged police burglary rings. The burglaries started in 1952.

Prisons. 5 convicts escaped from Norfolk, Mass. prison colony Aug. 12 but were recaptured Aug. 13 in a swamp near Pawtucket, R.I. A prison guard taken as a hostage & a garage worker forced to accompany them when they stole a car in Pawtucket were released unharmed. They were arraigned Aug. 13-14 on kidnapping charges. . . . 750 rioting prisoners were brought to order by guards, police & 250 soldiers in Kingston, Ont. Penitentiary Aug. 15 after firemen put out a 2d fire in 3 days. 2 guards & 3 convict ringleaders were injured in the 2d blaze, which officials said had been set deliberately in an escape plot. The first fire was blamed on defective electrical wiring.

Other Crime. 3 gunmen stole $124,638 in the hold-up of a branch bank at Andrews AF Base, Md. Aug. 13 but one of the alleged bandits was seized the same morning. Clarence Duke McGann, 24, of New York was arrested shortly after the crime when his car was stopped for speeding in Marlboro, Md. The arresting officer, unaware of the robbery, was booking McGann at the police station when a description of McGann & the other alleged hold-up men came over the radio. By then McGann's companions, left outside in the car, had escaped. The FBI said McGann's accomplices were Earl (Kill) Smith, 25, & Henry John (Tiny) Foster, 23, New York.

14 alleged heroin & opium suppliers were arrested in New York Aug. 12 by Fed. Narcotics Bureau agents in an operation officially described as "the largest roundup of top-flight violators . . . in 15 years." The crack-down followed an 11-month investigation that extended to Italy, Mexico & Canada. . . . George Patrick McKinney has confessed to the $190,319 Franklin Natl. Bank robbery, Asst. U.S. Atty. Thomas A. Larkin said in Jacksonville, Fla. Aug. 16. Clifford D. Oberkirch, 31, & Ronald Everett Martin, 22, were arrested by the FBI in N.Y. Aug. 11-12 as accomplices.[11]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

William O'Dwyer, ex-New York mayor, denied to U.S. tax investigators in Mexico City Aug. 11 that he had received a $10,000 gift from ex-N.Y. Uniformed Firemen's Assn. Pres. John P. Crane or had made a wrongful $5,000 income tax deduction for entertainment expenses while Amb. to Mexico. He called the charges "political."[13] . . . **Emilie Dionne** died because she accidentally smothered in her pillow during an epileptic seizure, it was announced in Montreal Aug. 13. Dr. Rosario Pontaine issued the statement to clarify reports that she had died of epilepsy.[14] . . . **Marcel Loubens'** body was removed Aug. 15 from a cave in Pierre St. Martin, France in which the French cave explorer had been killed in 1952. . . . **Richard D. Kemp**, 14, of Los Angeles won the All-Amer. Soap Box Derby in Akron, Ohio, Aug. 15. . . . **Franchot Tone** was reported Aug. 16 to have settled for $17,500 a $68,666.66 suit against Lloyds of London for injuries suffered in his 1951 fight with actor Tom Neal.[15] . . . **Ignatz Mezei**, 57, Hungarian-born cabinetmaker held on Ellis Island, N. Y. since 1950 as an inadmissable alien, was released Aug. 11 pending further investigation. . . . **Herman M. (Hank) Greenspun**, Las Vegas publisher indicted for allegedly urging assassination of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, suffered a broken pelvis in an auto accident near Barstow, Cal., Aug. 15.[16]

Birthdays: Bernard M. Baruch, 84 Aug. 19. (He said in New York Aug. 16 that McCarthy had "done a lot to alert the American people to communism" but that "I could be very critical" in regard to "other things about him.") . . . Ethel Barrymore, 75 Aug. 15. . . . Princess Anne of England, 4 Aug. 15.

Divorced: Film actor Jess Barker, 35, by actress Susan Hayward, 29; Aug. 17 in Burbank, Calif.

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